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Screen Play by Howard Koch · Based Upon the Novel by Ellen Glasgow · Music by Max Steiner

TO-MORROW

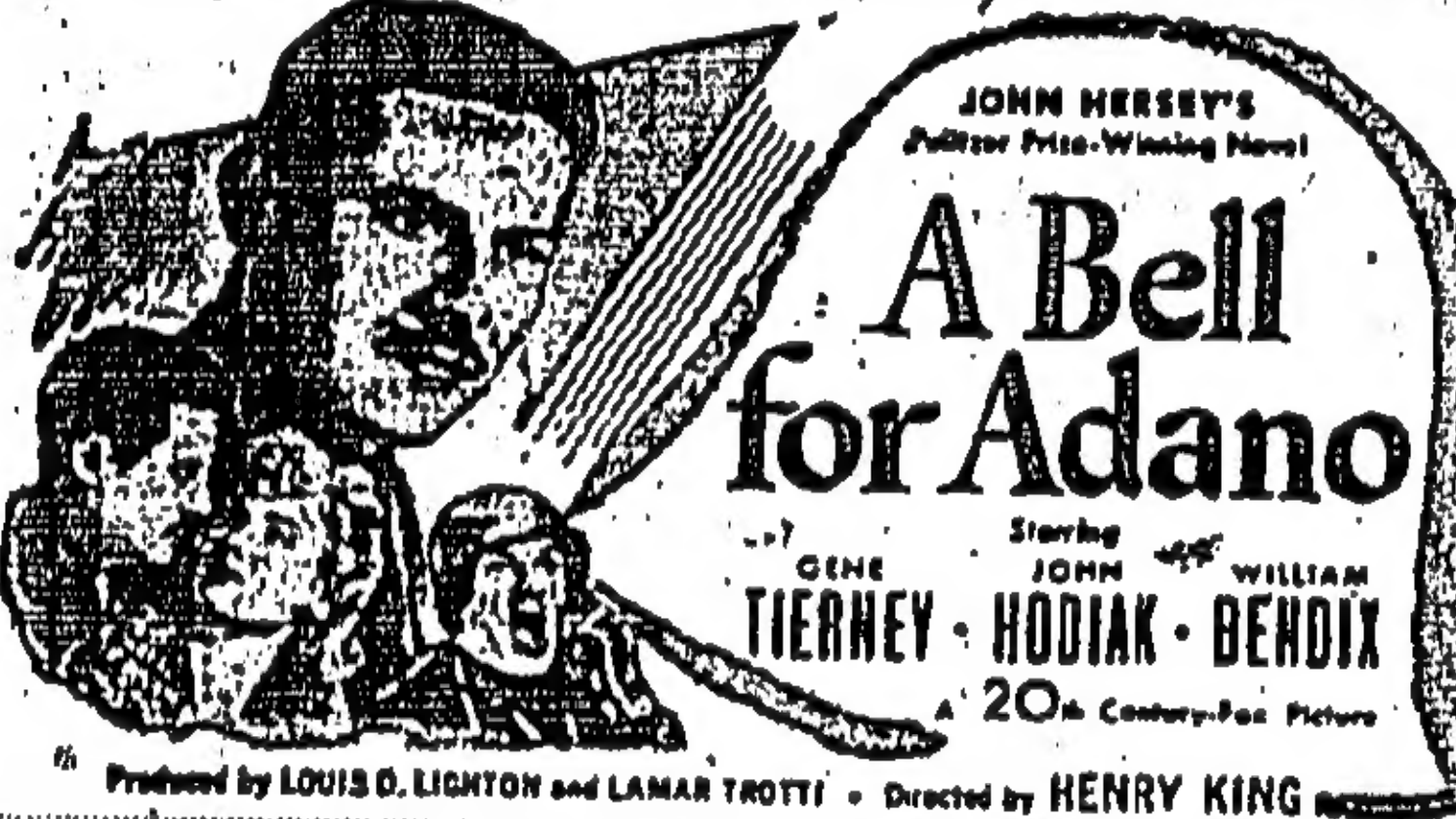


CHARLES COBURN · PETER LORRE · BRENDA MARSHALL · DANE MAY WHITTY · Directed by EDWARD GUILDING
Screen Play by Robert Siodman · From the Novel and Play by Margaret Kennedy and David Jones · Music by Jack Hingston

SHOWING **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

CONCEIVED IN GREATNESS... TOLD WITH GRANDEUR THE NOVEL OF OUR TIMES BECOMES THE PICTURE OF OUR ERA!

A Great NOVEL BECOMES A Great PICTURE!

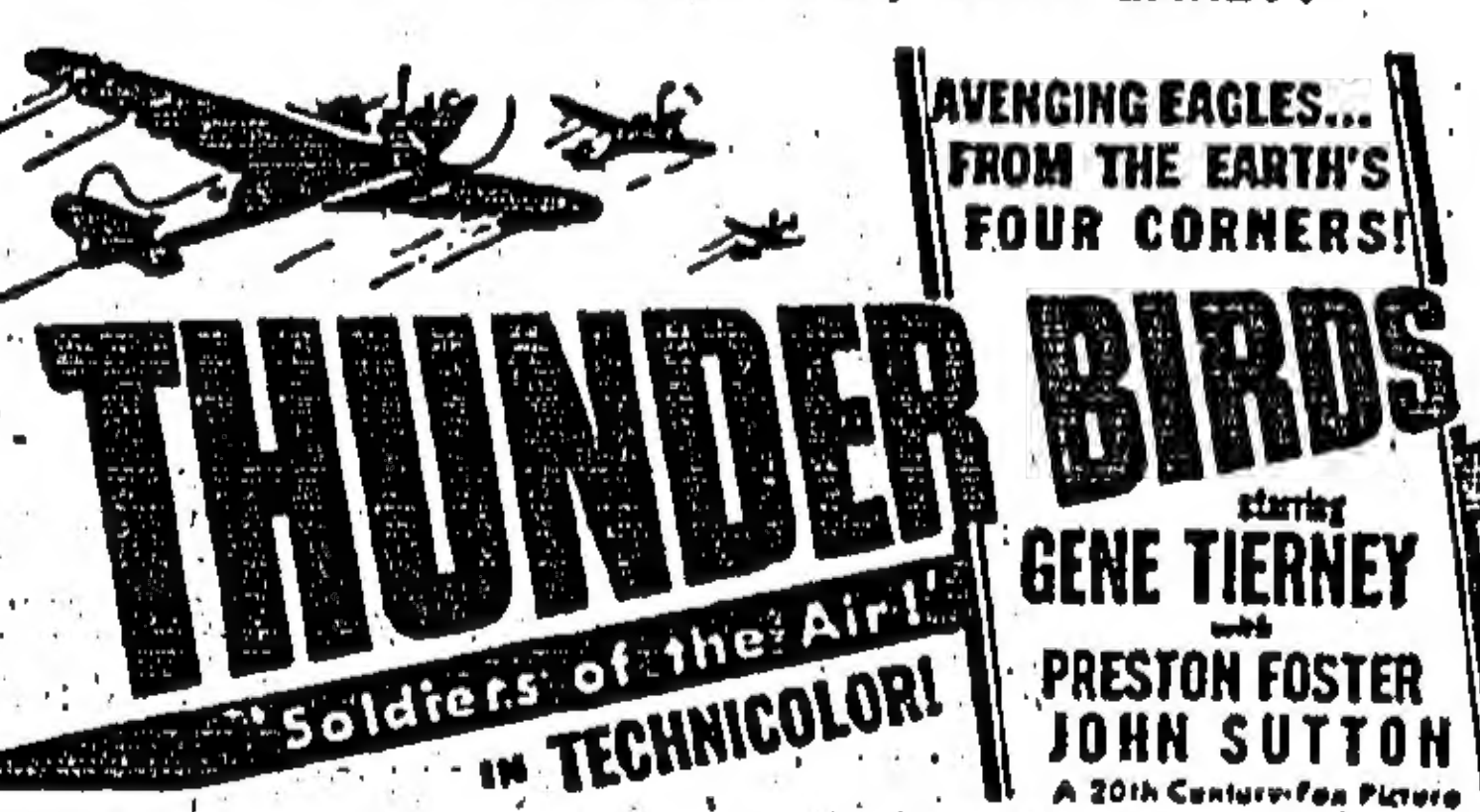


Produced by LOUIS D. LIGHTON and LAMAR TROTTE · Directed by HENRY KING

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ORIENTAL

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DON'T TRY TO CURRY GERMANY'S FAVOUR

Says THOMAS MANN,
noted emigre author



THOMAS MANN, whose anti-Nazi writings were circulated by the underground and quoted by the illegal radio.

THOMAS MANN, the famous German writer, has strongly criticised the Allied policy of trying to curry Germany's favour. He suggested that a federation of German states would be the best solution for the problem of Germany's future. He condemns efforts to form a western bloc which, he said, would be a great danger to the peace of the world.

"I do NOT think that the present race for the love of Germany is at all wise," said Mann. "On no account should the western powers support the impression of the Germans that in a coming conflict with Russia, Germany would be an ally of the Western powers." Mann, who left Germany when the Nazis came to power and is now a citizen of the United States, said he was not in favour of any Western bloc against Russia.

"Such a bloc would be a great danger to peace, and the preservation of peace is the decisive question today. If peace can be preserved for the next five or ten years, then I think the world will be safe and will have taken a great and important step forward on the road to maturity.

"I am NOT a Communist, but I do wish that an understanding between the Eastern and Western world will come into existence. I don't think that Russia is warring; she needs peace and wants peace and the people of the West need and want peace. It is only small groups of interested people who think of a 'preventive war' against Russia, which would be a crime."

Thomas Mann is making his first visit to Europe since 1933, but he does not intend to visit Germany.

By EDWIN ROTH
United Press Staff Correspondent

"I am not eager to go and see the wreckage—either the stone wreckage or the human wreckage," he said. "Of course, I should like to see Germany again, but it is too early, and I believe the understanding between the Germans inside Germany and the emigres is rather difficult. We who saw the tragedy from the outside do not talk the same language as those who remained behind."

The man who has been called the greatest living German is now in his seventy-second year, but he looks considerably younger than his age. Two months ago he completed his latest novel, which is to be published next spring in New York, London and Stockholm. Entitled "Doctor Faustus," it is the fictional biography of a German musician from 1885 to 1945 and,

according to Mann, deals with the character and destiny of the German people.

"I have tried to put my feelings and impressions of the recent years into this book," he said.

Here are Thomas Mann's views on some of today's vital problems, as he expressed them to this correspondent:

On the Germans: "One cannot say that only the leaders were responsible for the tragedy of the recent years. National Socialism had certain roots in the spiritual character and traditions of the German people, and in the first years of the Nazi regime the people were really enthusiastic and believed in it. The present plight of the Ger-

man people, which holds only be educated by facts and only when they realise that the world has reached a condition where their nationalist, Nazi and military ideas make no sense, where they are simply nonsensical—then and only then will they gradually, very gradually, change."

On German anti-Semitism: "I am convinced anti-Semitism in Germany is on the increase, today rather than on the decrease. I would warn any German Jew now outside Germany against returning there."

On the future of Germany: "An economically united Federation of German States in the framework of a European Confederation would be the best future status for Germany. A centralised German Reich would always be a danger to world peace."

On Winston Churchill's "United Europe" Movement, which holds similar ideas on Germany's future: "I love the idea of a Federated Europe, and I have always loved it. But I do not at all favour the way in which Mr Churchill presents the idea. That would really be a Western bloc, directed against Russia."

On the "Truman Doctrine": "I shouldn't like to speak of this as a politician. Help for Greece and Turkey is good as far as it is humanitarian and eases their economic position. As regards the political tendencies of such help and whether they are laudable or should be condemned—that I will not discuss, at least, not abroad."

On Henry Wallace: "I know Wallace personally and he is a very nice and well-meaning man, though may be not a very great politician—at least, not a politician of Roosevelt's stature. Wallace means well, he is most afraid of the possibility of a new war and extremely eager to preserve world peace. His means of doing that are perhaps not always the right ones, but he means well."

On UNO: "I believe in the success of the United Nations Organization because it is a necessity, but I consider it only as a means to an end and not an end in itself. UNO should be regarded as a step towards world government and the eventual common unified economic administration of the earth."

On the Palestine problem: "I believe that the Jews have a natural and historic right to Palestine, and definitely think that there should be free Jewish immigration into that country. The Arabs, of course, have certain rights, too, and Jews and Arabs should strive towards living together peacefully. Like my friend Professor Judah Magnes of the Jerusalem Hebrew University and many well-meaning and intelligent Jews, I do believe that Jews and Arabs can live together in peace."

On Austria: "Before Hitler came to power, I favoured the Anschluss. Today, I think that Austria could live and could be very helpful to the general civilisation and spiritual unification of Europe. I used to like Vienna very much and visited it often, and remember particularly my visit there on the eighteenth birthday of Siegmund Freud. I was always very warmly received in Vienna, and would like to see Austria again."

Thomas Mann remarked that he was very happy to be in Europe again after eight years. Now that the ice has been broken, he said, he hoped to visit Europe "every year."

THE EMIGRANTS

Can Britain afford to let them go?

by LORD TWEEDSMUIR

son of the first Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan, the author), formerly Governor-General of Canada

EMIGRATION is not a party matter, for the moulding of Britain and the Commonwealth countries depends upon how it is handled.

The old world must redress the balance of the new, and the interchange of populations is as vital now as it was in the past. There is no falling off in the demand for settlers of British stock, our oldest and most valued export—and there never will be while Britain maintains its historic standards, where quality is the only measure of value and quantity a mere measure of volume.

The threat to our manpower

It may be argued that it is a mistake to encourage emigration from Britain, whose population will most certainly tend to decrease, and at a time when our economy is embarrassed by lack of manpower.

But the problem does not concern ourselves alone. In the first instance it is a matter for the Commonwealth countries, and it is for Britain to decide whether she will make the necessary sacrifices, and send skilled artisans whose services are so urgently required here at this moment.

It would create an unfortunate impression if we were to say that we could not spare our best, but only our second-best.

Sacrifice is

not one-sided

The sacrifice would be by no means one-sided, for every Commonwealth country is making, in one way or another, sacrifices to help us.

The tide of emigration has had an ebb as well as a flow. In the year before the outbreak of the 1914-18 war 223,000 left Britain for the Dominions. That was high tide.

In 1929 134,000 went to seek new fields.

Between 1925 and 1939 the average had fallen to 80,000 a year. Financial depression had

gripped the Commonwealth countries and the ebb set in.

In 1931 26,000 came from the Dominions to Britain, and in the following year 24,000.

That was the ebb tide year, for in 1930 conditions improved, and the ebb carried with it only 13,000.

It is not fair to argue that many of those who emigrated to the Dominions failed to make good. They set out knowing a little of their adopted country, and uncertain whether they had the qualifications to make good. This need not necessarily happen again.

Commonwealth countries ask for settlers. They have 77 times the area of Great Britain, but a present total population of not more than twice Greater London.

Their offices

are besieged

Offices of the Dominion countries are besieged by people waiting to emigrate.

There is, as far as I know, no reason why the settler who can pay his passage and provide security that he will not become a public charge, should not go if he desires to do so. But if our own trained manpower is further reduced by an exodus, our circumstances may become very difficult, although the long-term benefit to ourselves and the Commonwealth is certain.

Emigration should, of course, proceed from the surplus of a country enjoying prosperity, and not from an embarrassed one. Nor can there be any compensation in the introduction of Germans and Italians, as some suggest. Replacing those who fought for us by those who fought against us is not the answer.

The answer is in what might be termed circulation. We must make

up the balance from the hundreds of thousands of miserable mortals in the Displaced Persons camps in Europe.

In historic example is the case of the Huguenots. No one can deny that Britain was the richer for their immigration. Nor did we lose by taking in the Flemish weavers.

Men with

no future

There are thousands in the DP camps who are skilled in every form of trade and profession. They have no future unless some country offers them a home. Must they be lost to humanity?

There are difficulties in the way, but they are not insurmountable. Give these people a hope, a vision of the future, and we would have the advantage of their strong arms, and their skill that we need so badly.

Finally, a word to the intending emigrant.

It is vital to successful settlement that the person who goes to another country should identify himself with that country, from the word "Go!"

The wife

must be keen

If he has dependent relatives in Britain, he should take as many of them with him as possible and not leave too many links behind. It is just as vital that a man's wife should be as keen to emigrate as he himself, and she should be willing to knuckle down to the hard work, particularly if they are located in a lonely spot.

And they should never complain and say, "I only live here; I am not a native of this country." They must become Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

ASKED what she thought would be the best site for our National Theatre, Mme Kodivva Oyul, the Turkish dramatist, said, "Everywhere. A theatre is not in one place, it is in the heart of the nation, built of love, not of bricks and stones and pebbles."

"That would be a grand National Theatre," commented a reporter sarcastically. Mme Kodivva Oyul caught the thrust of the words. "For horses," she asked. Everybody gasped. "After your Grand National," she continued, "the horses need rest and recreation. A theatre for them is a bizarre idea. Would the plays be acted by other horses?" One of her entourage then intervened and the meeting broke up.

Prodigious: What on earth are you talking about?

Myself: If you don't know, why should you expect me to know?

Invisible sky-writing

THE reported invention of invisible sky-writing is, likely, in the opinion of experts, to revolutionise sky-writing. It is difficult for the layman to grasp, at present, what exactly is the point of such an achievement, but there can be little doubt that as a method of writing in the sky messages that will be completely invisible, this invention opens a new era. As my scientific correspondent writes: The time may not be far distant when every plane will be able to cover the upper air with scribbles, without anybody being any the wiser.

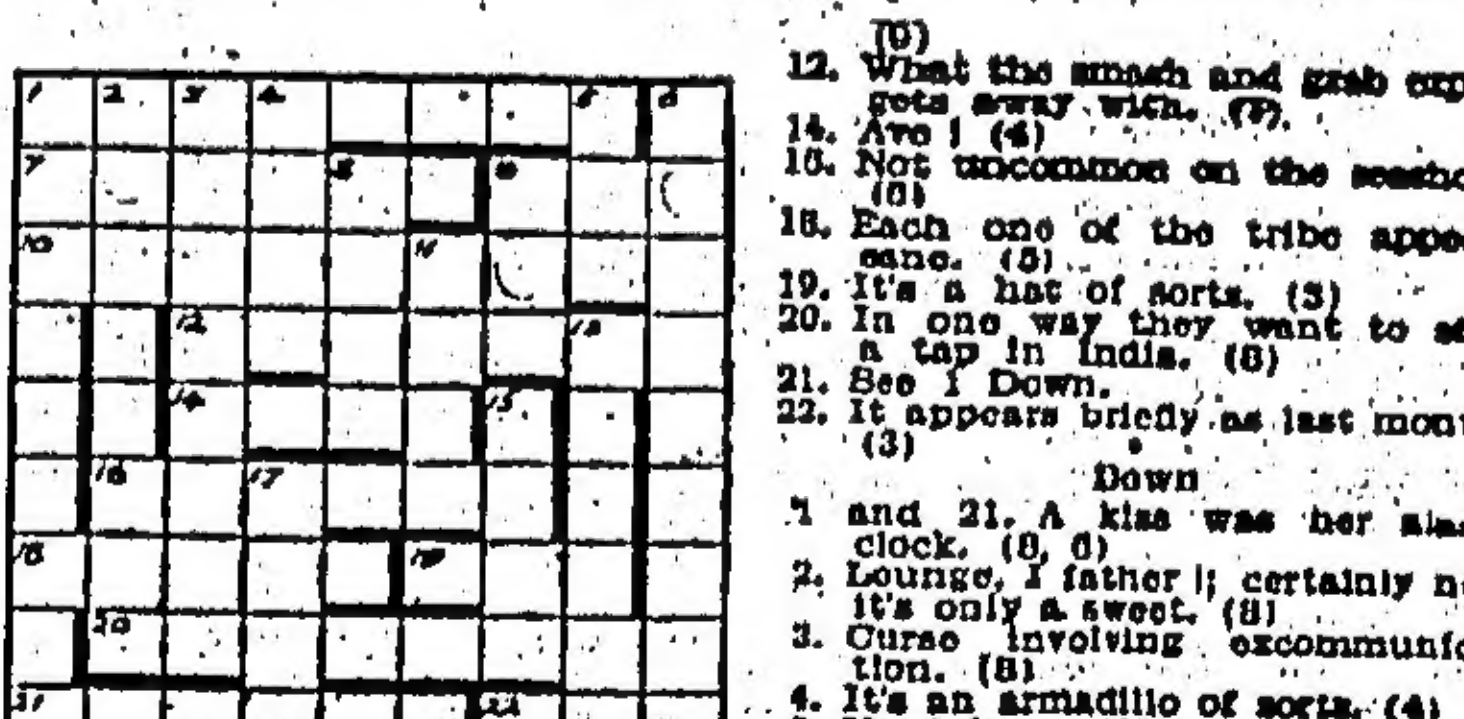
The Slopconer family

WHILE Mimsie was having her face remade, the Slopconer family received a visitor. "I suppose," said the visitor, "that your daughter's amazing rise to fame is attributable entirely to Snibbo, which she takes internally and externally night and morning." Mr Slopconer, scowling, answered her. "Oh, yes, she swears by it." "Thank you," said the visitor. "Pray ask her to accept these twenty tins of Snibbo as a token of our esteem." An hour later a second caller said, "One can see by this happy home that your daughter owes her success to Grobbo." "Entirely," said the proud father. "Night and morning she uses it." And more this changed hands. Later in the day Mr Slopconer said, "I wonder who's keeping Flubbo?" The telephone rang. "Yes," speaking. Mimsie swears by it. Won't hear of anything but Flubbo. Yes, I'm sure she could do with a good dose of it. Now," said Mr Slopconer, "we must arrange to sell all this stuff."

Tail-piece

They spoke simultaneously, to the confusion and amusement, of delegates, and then a complete breakdown of the translation system. (Account of U.N. meeting.) Every day we get nearer to the custard-throwing.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across
1. Smack the hyphen in an off-hand way. (4)
2. Unaccompanied. (5)
3. There's a red one in Yorkshire. (3)
4. Are able to make this anagram. (6)

Down
5. A kind was her alarm clock. (5)
6. Leaning against it certainly not. It's only a sweet. (8)
7. Course involving excommunication. (6)
8. It's an armadillo of sorts. (4)
9. Head-dress. (5)
10. It's the one to send trip sure. (5)
11. According to horse mythology he was an evil giant. (4)
12. Shows that Abel, (4)
13. A form of Persian verse. (9)
14. Port on the Caspian Sea. (4)

NANCY Nancy Is Stylish



By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

A good foundation will give your makeup that professional look.

FOUNDATIONS

To acquire a creamy-smooth, lustrous look and to keep your makeup fresh are the two ultimate objectives of makeup bases. But not all bases are recommended for all skin and the first step in the Skin Grooming Programme is to know how to select your own. The second step is to consider your age. At eighteen your skin is dewy, young and bright; at twenty-five it is clear and bright but a little less fine-grained; at thirty-five it is smooth but a trifle dry. At forty-five it might still be smooth but to make it appear "dewy and young" takes special attention to counteract the tightening texture and the slowed-up functioning of the oil glands.

For the twenty-five-year-old, who needs very little help, a kind of complexion milk, which goes on quickly and easily and keeps powder in place, is the safest answer to enhancing her school-girl complexion. It is also good as a hand lotion. For the twenty-five-year-old who constantly worries about the shine on her nose but must look no less than perfect at all times, a cake makeup base gives an alabaster finish. Applied with a piece of cotton, dipped in skin lotion, it gives a clear lovely finish. It is complementary for almost any skin but especially helpful for normal or oily skins. It should be used lightly so that your own skin texture will show through.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



Want to be a model? It's fun but it is also a lot of work. When the photographer says, "Hold that pose," it puts a strain on the muscles and it is very tiring. So a model must have plenty of rest and she must watch her diet and get her vitamins and minerals. She must also include a certain amount of exercise. It all adds up to keeping the clear complexion and the Starlight in her eyes!

DRESSMAKERS ADOPT NEW STANDARDS

In three or four weeks' time, manufacturers of women's dresses, blouses and lingerie will be adopting standard British measurements for the first time.

These will replace the old SW, W and OS markings which varied according to the manufacturer.

In future, women with hip sizes from 24in-30in will have the choice of three different garments to each hip measurement. The three garments are respectively one, two or three inches less round the bust and ½, ¾ and 1½ inches less round the waist for each hip measurement.

Trade discussions are now taking place as to whether new numbers should represent the body-size of the woman, or the garment.

A committee composed of representatives from the trade, local authorities like the LCC and Government departments, including the Ministry of Supply and Board of Trade, pooled their experience in drafting the new measurements now being issued by the British Standard Institute.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"First they gave us hotel dog bills and now it's a railroad credit card—pretty soon a salesman won't be able to make an honest living!"

Provost Courts Teach Japs British Justice

That a man is innocent until proved guilty is still something of a novelty with the Japanese. This and other lessons in democracy are being shown to them daily by BCOF Provost Courts in British-occupied areas.

The people of Japan are being given a living example of all that traditional British justice stands for, and they are being shown the way to their own future national development.

Established in all parts of Japan, in both US and BCOF zones, for the express purpose of enforcing the directives of the Supreme Commander, General Douglas MacArthur, the courts have been in existence for more than a year.

FINAL PLANS TO SHIFT GI BRIDES

The United States Army, which has already shipped 46,423 brides and babies of American servicemen from Britain, is in a hurry to transport the last 1,600 of them before the transportation office in Grosvenor Square stops operating on June 20.

Congress has voted \$250,000 extra, so that brides who want to fly rather than sail to America. Although arrangements will be made to transport any brides who remain after that date, the American Army will stop other bride and child services.

"We hope to get as many as possible dealt with while we are still here," said Captain M. V. Brooks in London. He has been responsible for brides who have crossed the Atlantic during the last five months. "We don't yet know how many will apply, but I imagine there will be quite a lot of them."

Left By Thousands

Last year, brides by the thousands left from Tidworth, sleeping in dormitories in ships not completely converted from service as wartime troop carriers. The recent months, in smaller numbers, and in ships from which the traces of their GI husbands have completely gone, the brides have gone directly from their homes to Southampton to embark.

Now those who wish to do so will fly by commercial plane, two or three at a time.

Brooks hopes at least the formal arrangements for most of these remaining will be finished before the London office is closed.

"Just a few of them," he said, "will decide they don't want to go. We've had a few uncertain ones, and some of those may finally make up their minds not to take the big step."—Associated Press.

DADO MARINO IMPRESSES

The longer the Scottish boxing crowd gets to see the Hawaiian flyweight, Dado Marino, the more they like his prospects for the coming world title bout with the champion, Jackie Paterson.

Still faced with sparring partners, Marino boxed a round with the former European and British middleweight champion, Tommy Milligan, who now weighs 224 pounds, in Glasgow last week.

"I think a lot of Marino's courage in boxing with a large bloke like me," Milligan said later. "If the big fight goes more than four rounds, I fancy Marino will beat Paterson."

"Paterson can knock out any flyweight in the world with that right-hand wallop of his," Milligan continued, "but if he does not land early then Dado's greater skill and strength at the weight will enable him to win."

After he had been in a ring with Milligan boxed a few rounds with Gallagher of Rendon and Baldwin Okamoto. His speed frequently left his partners just gaping at the air. Gallagher, who is on the same bill at Hampden Park this Wednesday, is showing very puffy eyes after sparring.—United Press.

Threw Helpless Dog In River

Apparently as a prank, Len-ville Atkins, 31, threw a stray dog into swirling flood waters below a dam near Dayton, Ohio.

As he stood watching the animal frantically trying to swim to safety, Atkins suffered remorse and jumped into the water to save the dog.

But he lost his strength in the churning stream and cried for help. James Taylor, one of the three companions, dived in to rescue Atkins.

Atkins sank from sight, and the two other men—Calvin Duncan and Thomas Terry—had to pull out Taylor.

The dog swam ashore, several hundred feet downstream, and returned to watch the search for Atkins. But the man had drowned.—Associated Press.

During this time no BCOF court has recorded any crime of violence against the occupation forces. This bears full testimony to the success of the occupation and to the effectiveness of its judicial system.

The term "Provost Courts" is somewhat misleading, in that "Provost" has come to be associated with the Military Police. Applied in Japan, however, the word is used in its original sense—to mean magistrate or sheriff. In BCOF, those who do not come under the Provost Marshal's authority but are the responsibility of the Chief Legal Officer, Lieut-Col. J. A. Laidlaw.

Eleven Courts

Within the nine prefectures which go to make up the BCOF area, there are courts presided over by 14 officers. They are at Iwakuni, Bofu, Yonago, Okayama, Kaitachi, Yamaguchi, Shimomaki, Eta Jima, Tokyo and Osaka. Since beginning operations they have dealt with more than 2,000 cases. Presiding judges represent all components of BCOF—Navy, Army, and Air Force.

The ritual followed by the courts is generally that of a military tribunal, with the exception that all cases are held in public. The civil population takes full advantage of what to them is something quite new in court procedure. Every sitting is well attended by spectators as well as relatives and friends of those on trial. Everyone present takes a keen interest in the proceedings, sometimes applauding popular decisions.

To try a man in an unfamiliar language is considered to be a fundamental denial of justice. Of great importance, however, the use of interpreters for, though it slows up proceedings considerably, all business directly concerning Japanese is translated into the native tongue.

The authority of the courts is wide. They have jurisdiction over all foreign nationals in the country as well as Japanese. Allied nationals, however, have the right to be tried by their own countrymen. If that country is one of the occupying powers, hence, an American may not be tried by a BCOF court but a German citizen can be lawfully charged and dealt with. Members of the military forces are tried by their own courts martial. They may, however, be called upon to give evidence before a Provost Court.

Penalties Permitted

Penalties may be imposed of up to five years' imprisonment with hard labour and fines up to 75,000 yen. A further term of imprisonment can be ordered if fines are not paid. All penalties are subject to review by the formation commander to whom petitions against sentences are addressed.

A recent survey at the Hiroshima Gof for long showed that 104 prisoners sentenced by Provost Courts were serving varying terms of imprisonment. Of these 82 had been sentenced by the Kure and Eta Jima courts and 22 by the Kaitachi court.

Offences which can be tried by a Provost Court are those generally listed as being "acts and omissions against the military legislation of SCAP". Also certain offences against the Japanese law which have been regarded as prejudicial to the objectives of the occupation. For example, if a Japanese civilian assaults another civilian who has been assisting the occupation authorities, the matter may or may not be political. If the former is believed to be the case, then the accused would be tried by a military court. If not, he would appear before a Japanese civil court.

No Violent Crime

Courts also have the power to try offenders against recognised international law. If a Japanese assaults a member of the occupation forces, the matter is treated as a civil offence and the terms of the Hague Convention as well as SCAP directives. He would, naturally, be dealt with by the occupation authorities. If the crime was considered too serious to be dealt with in the limited penalties imposed by the court, the case would then be referred to a Special Military Commission which has absolute power of sentence to death if necessary. However, practically all offences dealt with to date have been connected with trafficking in food and clothing, the property of the occupation forces.

Although no crime of violence against the occupation forces has been recorded, some offences listed as "acts prejudicial to the security of the occupation forces" have occurred. Such things as illegal possession of weapons, withholding of information, or giving false information are in this category.

The British Commonwealth Base Court in Kure is the largest in BCOF. During the year of its life it has disposed of 842 cases and 40 more are awaiting trial.

Since its inception it has been under the control of Major C. A. Ricketts, of Rutherglen, Victoria. Recently Major E. N. N. Ayton, of Telaham, Sydney, was appointed to assist. Sitting on two days a week, up to six cases are dealt with at each session. The permanent clerk of the court is Sgt. F. C. G. Bradford, of Bondi, Sydney.



Bikini Soil Checks TB Microbes

Soil from Bikini Atoll, scene of last year's atomic bomb versus warships tests, has yielded a new drug that has been found twice as powerful as streptomycin in checking tuberculosis germs, says Dr Donald B. Johnstone, of the New Jersey agricultural experiment station at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Reporting the discovery to the Society of American Bacteriologists, Dr Johnstone recently said the new drug, called "Streptomycin II—Bixinensis," inhibits the growth of many bacteria, and tests made on chicken embryos indicate the drug is non-poisonous. He made no claim to have used it successfully on human beings.

Dr Johnstone said the germ-inhibiting properties of the Bikini soil has nothing to do with atomic energy. Such soil may exist "in a thousand other places," he explained, adding that he happened to find it on Bikini while he was there as a scientific observer of "Operation Crossroads."

Pneumonia Serum

In his experiment at New Brunswick, Dr. Johnstone said, he was aided by Dr Selman Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin.

Dr. Lloyd D. Felton, of the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland told the society a potentially rich source of anti-pneumonia serum has been found in most fresh vegetables.

Research at the Bethesda laboratory has extracted anti-pneumonia serum from tomatoes, Irish moss, sunflower seeds and wheat germ that has been effective in treatment of 95 percent of all cases where mice have been infected with the pneumonia virus, Dr Felton said.—Associated Press.

MECHANISED FARMING IN HUPEH

A co-operative farm to carry on farming operations with mechanised equipment after the UNRRA-CNRRA programme is over has been organised by 560 Chinese farmers at the UNRRA-sponsored tractor training project at Shayang, on the Han River in Hupeh province.

UNRRA tractors and other mechanical equipment have been in operation at Shayang for the past eight months, and volunteers have been training classes of specially-chosen Chinese youths to maintain and operate the equipment. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, which has worked with UNRRA on the project, has had a co-operative specialist at Shayang to encourage the farmers to form a group to carry on the mechanised farming after the UNRRA programme is finished.

Since the average Chinese farm is far too small to warrant the exclusive use of a farm tractor, the need for post-UNRRA community or co-operative operation of the imported farm machinery was early recognized by the project planners.

The farmers organising the Shayang co-operative drew up a constitution and elected a board of directors of nine members of the community.

Message Points To Treasure

A map dated 1862, signed by Roger Tressidy and pointing to "this treasure of Black Bartaleme, whom I slayed through necessity," has been found on Waimakama beach.

A resident, of Elsthorpe, Hawkes Bay, New Zealand, whose wife found the map in a curiously wrought scalloped bottle, washed up on the shore, said that he intends to ask the New Zealand Government for help in organising an expedition to the designated island in the Indian Ocean.

The message, done in old-fashioned lettering, read: "Ye who finds this treasure of Black Bartaleme, whom I slayed through necessity, will be grateful for the rest of your life."—Tressidy. Drawn by: "na 1862."

The latitude and longitude were given, together with the title of the "treasure trove"—"Ruler."

CENTRAL & ALHAMBRA

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CUMMINGS-REAGAN-FIELD
making every word, every scene live on the screen, in

KINGS ROW

The Town They Talk of In Whispers

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Claude Rains, Judith Anderson, Nancy Coleman
MARION VERNER, MARIA DUSEP, HARRY DAVENPORT

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at the New York Theatre

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Sentimental Journey

JOHN PAYNE • MAUREEN O'HARA • WILLIAM BENDIX

20th Century-Fox

NEXT CHANGE "BLUE in the NIGHT"

YOUNG MARSHAL MAY BE FREED

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang will soon regain his freedom, Central News learned from Mo Te-hui, prominent Manchurian leader, who recently spent one week in the residence of the "Young Marshal" at the Hsincho Hot Spring in Taipei.

Chang is devoting himself wholly to academic study, particularly to the history of the Ming Dynasty, Mr Mo said.

Chang had asked Mr Mo to convey to President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek a personal letter, which was delivered by Mr Mo's secretary. Mr Mo was also given by the "Young Marshal" one of his poems indicating his wish for learning during the war years.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12:30 noon Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

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